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The Egyptian Gazette

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The Egyptian Gazette

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ESTABLISHED 1880.
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Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIFF.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1907.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The announcement of Agreements between Spain and France and between Spain and Great Britain, which was signed last week, for the maintenance of the status quo in certain parts of the Mediterranean and of the Atlantic must be read in connection with its context, the present state of Europe, and of the relations between the Great Powers of the world, is much commented on in Europe. An Agreement for the maintenance of the status quo is a mild form of defensive combination. It can hardly by any stretch of the imagination be construed into an offensive design. The first impression which the news makes is that the three States concerned have taken a step which is the outcome of their desire for the preservation of peace or, what is the same thing, for the retention of their rights and territories, and that the Agreements must contribute to bring them into closer relations with one another. The words "closer relations" are a little vague. They deserve to be illustrated, and the best illustration is offered by a consideration of the recent relations between England and France. Since the Agreements between the two countries, negotiated by Lord Lansdowne, not only have Englishmen been made to feel more at home in France than before, and we trust, Frenchmen to feel more at home in England, but the two Governments have been able to co-operate in matters in which a few years ago their co-operation could hardly have been proposed. One example is the joint purchase of the concession for the management of the Quays at Constantinople, and others could be found. Governments thus drawn together can consider in common many things which they might otherwise consider from opposite points of view. In this way causes or occasions of friction are eliminated, with the consequence that the number of possible or probable international disputes is reduced. The new Agreements then tend towards peace and quiet, and that is again not only to the nations directly concerned but to the world at large.

Behind the first impression or foreground of the picture there is a background. Governments do not put their heads together to consolidate the peace unless they feel that there is a possibility of its disturbance. In a settled climate a man does not go out of doors with an umbrella except in the rainy season. The fact that people carry umbrellas points to the climate being uncertain. In the same way the fact that Spain has come to an understanding with France and with England on the subject of the preservation of the "status quo", in regions where all the three Powers have interests proves that there was a feeling that the international atmosphere was not as calm and settled as it might be. But there is a difference between an umbrella and an International Agreement. The umbrella does not affect the weather; it is merely a precaution against a shower; whereas an Agreement between two or three Powers may help to avert the disturbance against which it is a guarantee, at any rate when its existence is made known to the world. The great originator of International Agreements in recent times was Bismarck, who in a famous speech, delivered nearly a quarter of a century ago, described the Triple Alliance between Germany, Russia, and Austria as "a strong arch which would avert many storms that might otherwise come."

No one in those days took umbrage at Germany's method of making alliances, and when the Triple Alliance of the Three Emperors gave place to the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy no Power took offence. The feeling was that Powers had a perfect right to make such arrangements. What made that speech of Bismarck's famous was the insinuations against England with which he poisoned the minds of his countrymen. It was then that he attributed to England a telegram informing him that certain inhabitants of New Guinea protested against a German protectorate. He suppressed the fact that the telegram was sent by a Russian, and was in no way connected with England or with English influence. From that speech dates the rise in Germany of a sentiment which has since then puzzled and perplexed those Englishmen who loved Germany and tried to understand the German people, and which has annoyed Englishmen who were before indifferent. The sentiment consists in a strong anti-English bias coupled with a vague restlessness. It takes the shape of comment the reverse of objective upon every action of the British Government in its relation with other Powers. The reader has but to peruse the comments on the new Agreements quoted by our Berlin Correspondent from German papers to have a sample of the sentiment to which we refer. Yet the Agreements cannot on any theory be construed as a menace to any German right or interest. They might, indeed, be read as creating a barrier against German designs, if such designs existed, for subverting the status quo to the detriment of Great Britain, France, or Spain. If no such design is cherished, then the Agreements have no point against Germany. If they are disagreeable to Germany there must be some German intention which they tend to thwart. But in that case not only are the Agreements necessary, but they ought to be supplemented by such armaments, especially in Great Britain, as would give material weight to the guarantee which they contain. The truth is—at any rate it has always seemed to us to be the truth—that there is no substantial ground for either disagreement or unfriendliness between England and Germany, and that without artificial stimulus the irritation that exists would disappear. Such an artificial stimulus seems to us to be contained in a small matter not otherwise worth a reference. Our Berlin Correspondent informs us that he is specially excluded from attendance at entertainments given in Berlin to the Lord Mayor of London. We are not aware of the reason, if any. Possibly there is some resentment at the fact that though we take some pains to be acquainted with German thought and feeling and endeavour to be fair and courteous in such comments as we make upon German policy—we protested against the Morocco Agreement partly on the ground that in form it ignored Germany's right to be consulted—we have preserved our independence and not allowed ourselves to be the medium of utterances inspired by the German Government.

We have felt at liberty to refer to the German comments on the new Agreements partly because they seem to us to be hardly based on a full consideration of the facts. For the main fact is not yet known, being no other than the text of the Agreements, which is not yet published, though it cannot be long delayed. The Governments concerned are not likely to have notified to the other Powers the existence of Agreements of which the text is to be kept secret. It seems therefore a pity that the German critics should make up their minds as to their object before they have had the opportunity of studying their purport. We note in one of these German articles the expression: "A paper ring round Germany." The expression conveys at once an insinuation that any British attempt at friendship with another Power is an unfriendly act towards Germany, and that it is of no avail. But has the writer put to his readers the question whether the German Government has ever during the last few years made any proposal whatever for an understanding with Great Britain, and whether any such proposal has been rejected by a British Government? ("Morning Post").

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Omdoh of Denshawai.

An omdoh has been appointed to Denshawai, which, it will be remembered, was reduced from an omdeship after the trouble of last year.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail from Europe via Brindisi and Port Said (P. and O.) will be distributed at the Alexandria Post Office at half past four this afternoon.

Service of Antiquities.

A credit of L.E. 4,000 is to be granted to the Service of Antiquities for the consolidation of the temple of Philae, and a credit of L.E. 2,000 has also been accorded for the topographical survey of Assuan Valley.

A Strange Affair.

Somenatives went out boating a few days ago on the Mellaha Lake between Ebbet Khoudi and Sidi Gaber. They were shot at from the shore and three succumbed to their injuries. No arrests have as yet been made.

Khedivial Anniversary.

The Ministers and Public Offices will be closed on the 11th inst. on the occasion of the anniversary of the Khedive's birthday. The Regent, Boutros Pasha Ghali, will have a reception at Ras-el-Tin palace. The same day is the anniversary of the bombardment of Alexandria by the British fleet in 1882.

Attempted Suicide.

Weariness of life and suffering from an incurable disease, Abdel Rahman Effendi, an employe of the Wafk Administration, attempted to commit suicide by drinking arsenic in large quantities. He was fortunately discovered, soon after making the attempt, and, although in a very serious condition, his case is not considered hopeless.

Fire at Shoubra.

At 11 o'clock on Monday evening a fire broke out in the bedroom of a house in Sharia El Chamachirighi, Shoubra. Mr. T. Christophore, who was sleeping in the room at the time, assisted by other residents, quickly succeeded in getting the fire in hand and thus prevented any very serious damage being done.

The Russian Agitation.

The Tsar has conferred the order of St. Anne, with a gold medal bearing the Tsar's head, on Mr. Michel Zangarakis, a Cretan of Alexandria, in recognition of his having rendered the assistance of the Russian consulate during the disturbances caused by the arrest of three anarchists last January. The decoration was presented to Mr. Zangarakis personally by Mr. Smyrnov, who pinned the medal on his breast.

East Chizeh Developments.

The Egyptian Government intend developing the irrigation of the East Side of the Nile between Helouan and Wasta and a railway will probably be constructed up to El Boromoli. Large pumping plants are now being set up in East Ghizeh, by the Ministry of Public Works. Some 40,000 feddans of land will thus be brought under cultivation, which hitherto could not be cultivated except at high Nile.

Austro-Hungarian Consulate.

On the occasion of the visit of the gubnat "Kaiserin Elisabeth" the Austro-Hungarian Consul will give a garden party on Sunday afternoon from 5 to 7 o'clock in the Nouzha Garden to which all members of the Austro-Hungarian Colony and those of other Colonies who have contributed to Austro-Hungarian charities are invited to attend with their families. Owing to the shortness of the time and the impossibility of sending personal cards this notice must be accepted as an invitation.

Raids on Hashish Dens.

A detachment of special police effected three successful raids on suspected houses during Monday evening. Ahmed Natali an Italian subject, was arrested, charged with keeping a hashish den at Saptieh; Vita Khalil, also an Italian subject, was likewise taken into custody at Tewfik; and in Clot Bey, a house was raided, where Ahmed Galal, a native, was arrested on a similar charge. Several smokers were also found on the premises at the time and were consequently arrested.

The Plague.

During the week ending the 24th instant, 14 cases of plague were recorded throughout Egypt, of which 4 were at Alexandria, 2 at Port Said, 1 in the Assiout district, 2 at Abou el Enah and 4 in the district of Damamouh. From the beginning of the year to the 24th June, 928 cases of plague were registered as against 358 during the corresponding period of last year. The following cases are reported as having come under notice during the past 24 hours:—1 fresh case at Alexandria, 2 deaths in hospital at Abou Tig, 1 case at Damamouh and an admission at Enah. 30 patients still remain under treatment.

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LONDON EGYPTIAN MARKET.

A PRONOUNCED IMPROVEMENT.

THE "FINANCIER'S" OPINION.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Tuesday. Egyptian cash much stronger. There has been good buying of the principal shares. Nationals close at 19 3/8, Agricultural 7 7/8, Delta 1 5/8, and Estates at 19/.

The "Financier" gives it as its opinion that shareholders of Egyptian undertakings having backbone need not be in the smallest degree perturbed by the happenings of recent weeks. It concerns the speculators on the Bourse, but not to any appreciable extent the sound banking business of Egypt or the shares of sound undertakings.

THE KHEDIVÉ.

The "Mahroussa" anchored off Smyrna last night and is expected to arrive at Constantinople to-night.

EGYPTIAN ESTATES LIMITED.

Mr. Montague Summers, Managing Director of Egyptian Estates Ltd., left for London via Brindisi yesterday. The General Meeting will probably take place during his visit, and the accounts of the past year will then be submitted to the meeting.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—About the beginning of last April there appeared a notice in the "Egyptian Gazette" from the Managing Director of the Egyptian Estates Limited regarding the delay in issuing the yearly report. As far as I recollect he stated "that there would be a short delay as the books were not closed owing to several large business transactions having lately taken place." He, however, added that a dividend would be declared. This was nearly three months ago and since then there has been silence. For investors like myself, who purchased shares in this company as an investment giving a reasonable return of interest, these dilatory methods of company management are unsatisfactory and can hardly tend to inspire the confidence of the investing (not speculating) public in Egyptian companies.

Yours faithfully,
SHAREHOLDER.

Cairo, June 25th.

EGYPTIAN DELTA LIGHT RAILWAYS LIMITED.

The gross earnings of the Egyptian Delta Light Railways Limited during the year ending the 31st March last, amounted to about £250,000. This left the net earnings at £106,000, which is about £16,000 or over one and a half per cent on the capital better than the previous year's results. A better dividend may therefore be expected. The annual general meeting will be held in the course of next month.

Since the close of this company's financial year the gross receipts are up to the date of the last return, which appeared in our issue of Saturday last, no less than twenty-four per cent higher than during the corresponding period of the previous year. This is a remarkable proof of the general well-being of the country and shows that the fellahen were never in a more prosperous condition.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

MUNICIPALITY SHORTCOMINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir, In Alexandria a great work has been undertaken, viz., the quays. Like Rome it could not be built in a day, but it is a reason why the Municipality should not see that the roads along and leading to the quays are not watered. We won't speak of the "dirt" that people have to trample into sometimes in going along this road.

Every dog has his day: why should not the boyages have theirs, once the Municipality gives them the chance of making money? At least, before the quays were thought of, one could go for a little fresh air to the sea-shore, and come back with clean shoes; now it is impossibility: one's shoes must be dirtied—take where the boyages come in. The road leading from Nebi Daniel Street to the quays, behind our old consulate, is a simple disgrace. I think it is a shame that the Municipality should have to be repeatedly told what it has to do. Now, supposing even they do water the road, I am sure they will do so in the afternoon as they do in town (when they give themselves this trouble) converting the road way into an "Egyptian" bog.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

DUSTY.

Alexandria, June 25th.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

CASSA DI SCONTO.

Messrs. Russell, Kerr and Wyatt are busily engaged on the investigation of the accounts of both Alexandria and Cairo branches of the bank. This firm is employing a considerable staff for the purpose and is doing its utmost to get out the accounts as soon as possible. The work will take some days.

According to a private telegram from London the Cassa's prospects of settlement are considered favourable.

It is rumored in regard to the future that a new bank may be formed with, say, a capital of £400,000 and the shares would be offered to the present shareholders of the Cassa. The issue would be guaranteed by Sir Ernest Cassel's group and the Union Bank. The new bank would continue the Cassa's business by taking over all the good assets and slowly liquidating the bad ones.

BOURSE AND BANKING COMPANY LIMITED.

In a recent issue we discussed the position of the Bourse and Banking Co. whose affairs were then the subject of much comment in this city, and we felt ourselves compelled to make some animadversions on the manner in which their business had been conducted and we also considered the liabilities of its directors, although we in no way impugned their good faith. At the same time we gave publicity to what we considered a bizarre scheme for the settlement of their liabilities as principals or agents dealing in their own shares on the Bourse.

A memorandum of an agreement has, we understand, been circulated among the brokers of the Bourse with the object of obtaining their sanction to a settlement on the basis we then forwarded. We have no wish to question the action of the promoters of this arrangement, which has been promulgated with an honest endeavour for the solution of a great difficulty in a period of exceptional emergency, as well as by a feeling of solidarity for fellow members; and we hope that where the proposal is reciprocally acceptable the scheme may be successful.

At the same time, in view of the expression of opinion we have heard in some quarters, we feel constrained to express ourselves that the arrangement cannot be compulsorily enforced against any dissentient. It seems to us that contracts for shares sold subject to the rules and regulations of the Bourse, 1st August 1892, are binding between brokers and clients. No rules of the Bourse can be made retrospective. Those shareholders, therefore, who took advantage of the market and disposed of their holdings cannot now have their contracts annulled or vitiated. They can insist on full payment in exchange for their shares, which they are entitled to receive from the company on the production of proper receipts.

THE UNION BANK.

Writing on the losses of the Union Bank of Vienna as resulting from the Egyptian financial crisis, the "Neue Freie Presse," the leading Viennese newspaper, says:—

Owing to the financial crisis in Egypt on the cause and development of which we have several times reported, the Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio has also got into difficulties. The Union Bank which represents the Austrian banking connection of this establishment granted the latter a banking credit of four million francs; the greater part of which will presumably result in a loss. The Union Bank gives the following communication on this subject:—

"A credit of four million francs is granted by the Union Bank to the Alexandria establishment. The claims of the Union Bank, ensuing therefrom are, however, entirely covered by commercial bills. These are constantly insured by a resident delegate of the Union Bank. The Union Bank has realized, within a small balance, the shares of the Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio and has placed the profits thus obtained in reserve."

The following supplementary information has been received:—

The Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio was established in 1885. In the year 1906 the Union Bank connected business with it. This connection was of a twofold nature. A credit of four millions of francs was granted and besides the Union Bank had repeatedly acquired part of the shares at every increase of capital; it was also represented by three delegates of the Board of Directors of the Cassa.

The original capital of the Cassa was small and only consisted of five million francs when the Union Bank entered into connection with it. The capital had then been increased to ten million francs. The Union Bank acquired on behalf of a syndicate with which it was associated, 30,000 new shares, which were realized during the past year.

A new increase of capital was undertaken this year which, however, has not yet been fully carried out. The claims of the Union Bank on the Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio amount as yet to four millions of francs. This is a banking debt which is covered by bills. These bills are deposited in a special dossier in the name of the Union Bank and are kept in evidence and controlled there by the representative of the Union Bank, residing in Alexandria.

The crisis in Egypt, however, will cause the non-payment of some of these bills. The losses which these bills will cause cannot be estimated yet and it is yet quite uncertain whether and in what manner the Cassa will be subject to reconstruction. It is expected, however that part of the credit granted by the Union Bank

to the Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio will prove a loss, as it is very improbable that considering the actual heavy crisis in Egypt, the Cassa will be able to square at once its losses on bills through the realization of other assets.

The great business extension of the Cassa was rendered possible through the increase of capital of this year. Up to now the capital of the Cassa amounted to 10 million francs and, through issuing 50,000 shares at 100 francs nominal value, it was raised to 15 million francs. The shares were issued at the rate of 150 per cent. Up to the present, however, the premium of 50 francs alone has been paid in, and the sum of 5 million francs is still outstanding. The Union Bank still possesses in all 1,500 shares of the Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio of which 1,000 are fully paid and on 500 the premium alone has been paid.

It has not, however, included in its balance-sheet the total profits realized on the shares acquired in 1906.

It takes it for granted that a profit of K. 984,000 will remain, even if the shares which are in its possession should totally decline in value. This profit could then serve to make up for the loss of the above-mentioned credit and would even suffice if these losses were equal to one fourth of this credit.

Whether this sum will really be found sufficient is for the present a matter of opinion. The crisis of the Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio came with surprising suddenness. In the reports of the Union Bank it is estimated that the utmost care was taken when transacting business. Last year the shares of this Bank had reached their highest value at 280 per cent. The day before yesterday they were still quoted above par. Whereas yesterday they fell to 100 per cent. vendors. Last year's dividend amounted to 14%. The last report which was submitted at the last general meeting of the Cassa held on the 17th March speaks with great confidence of this year's business prospects.

The last balance sheet showed a net profit of 6.4 million Egyptian piastres or approximately 1.4 million francs. According to the last balance-sheet the share capital amounted to 10 million francs, to which must be added the reserves of 2.5 million francs. The premium on shares brought in another 2.5 million francs, so that its own means also amount to 15 million francs. On the other hand the liabilities as per balance-sheet of 31st December reach 68 million francs and then surely cannot have diminished of late as the business had been considerably extended. Among the liabilities figure deposits of 12 million francs and creditor accounts of 31 million francs. According to the last balance-sheet the Bank owns bills to the extent of 13 million francs, further current account credits of 16 million francs. Besides this, the balance sheet shows a very large sum involved in bills: advances against bills for 21 million francs and against stocks and shares for 1 million francs. It depends entirely on the further development and state of the Egyptian crisis whether or not the liquidation of these assets be possible. The stringency for gold in Egypt is, according to all reports, very severely felt and the reaction, especially at the Cairo and Alexandria Bourses, a very serious one.

In the administration of the Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio there figure as representatives of the Union Bank Mr. Georg V. Metzka, the sub-manager of the Trieste branch, Mr. Giacomo von Rimini and the Agent of the Assicurazioni Generali of Alexandria, Mr. Adolf Stross.

The news of the difficulties of the Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio brought about to-day a rather strong reaction of the Union Bank's shares. They were quoted yesterday 549 and fell to-day before the official opening of the Bourse to 538. Later on however, they rose to 540.

NATIVE OPINION.

The protest of some intelligent Egyptians against the effects of the Nationalist agitation on the financial crisis is the subject of the following comments by "Al Watan":—

Seeing the impasse into which our finances had been brought by the sustained misrepresentation and agitation of the Nationalist party, and fearing a greater trouble ahead, certain members of the Legislative Council and notables have invited the cream of Egyptian manhood to a meeting at which the present situation was discussed, and a decision of the most remarkable nature was arrived at. The representative notables and authorities have emphatically and clearly repudiated every sort of Nationalist teaching and declared that the people are neither averse to the present regime nor hostile to foreigners in this country. On the contrary, Egyptians of all shades and creeds are aroused for no fundamental change in its constitution. The nation is grateful for the reform and security ensured under the present regime. It favours no hatred to foreigners or Europeans, and is utterly disgusted with the detestable agitation which has destroyed Europe's confidence in Egypt and brought about the present crisis.

The action of these representative Egyptians has marked a new departure in the history of our political parties. It has been a thunderbolt to the enemies of justice, but a mild dew to the soul of the peace-loving Egyptians of whom a considerable number had followed the agitators on the high road to ruin. We mention the action of these intelligent notables with pleasure and pride and see in it a great victory for the cause of truth and reform.

SAVOY PALACE HOTEL.

The Administration of the Savoy Palace Hotel at Alexandria requests us to announce that it has decided to close the hotel from June 15 to October 1. [ADVT.]

LORD CROMER.

THE GOVERNMENT'S GRATITUDE.

A HANDSOME GRANT.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

LONDON, Wednesday.

The "Standard" states that it is believed that the Government intend to offer Lord Cromer a grant of £50,000. The delay in the recognition of Lord Cromer's services is due to the fact that he is undergoing special medical treatment with a view to the complete restoration of his health, which is now practically accomplished. I believe that the presentation of a public testimonial will not be delayed much longer.

CYPRUS NOTES.

PARCEL POSTAGE.

LARNACA, 20 June 1907.

A reduction, to come into force on the 15th instant, has been made in the rates for the inland postage of parcels. The new rates are, for a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. 2 oz., exceeding 3 lbs. but not exceeding 7 lbs. 4 oz., and for parcels of over 7 lbs. but not exceeding 11 lbs. 6 oz.

A new order has also been issued regulating the payment for compensation for loss or damage of parcels posted in Cyprus for conveyance to Egypt, or to the specified countries served through the intermediary of the Egyptian Post Office.

Parcels addressed to such places may be insured at rates varying from 4cp. to 8cp. for every £12, but not exceeding the total insurance of £50. The rates for parcels to Egypt is 4cp. for every £12 insured.

Insured parcels, moreover, have to be specially sealed by the sender, a facsimile of the seal being also affixed to the Customs' declaration and the value of the contents must be inscribed in francs and centimes. These new regulations are, doubtless, due to the recent delinquencies at the local Post Office.

The Evrak accounts for the year 1906-07 have just been published and show very satisfactory progress and improvement.

The following table is given in respect of Mazouta:—

	Average revenue	Average total expenditure
Five years to 1878	£1,658	£683
Twenty-three years to 1901-2	1,992	1,916
Last five years (excluding land sales in 1906-7)	3,268	3,123

Departures.—Among those who left by last week's mail were Mr. A. K. Bovill, Principal Forest Officer, with Mrs. Bovill and children. The previous week's mail steamer took Colonel T. C. Gore, Hon. Receiver General, Mr. and Mrs. G. Barrett, and Mr. O. S. Frost. Mr. Diomedes Saracomenos, Director of Agriculture, leaves this week for Greece.

The Assizes were held this week at Kyrenia, and lasted about two days.

Snow was seen on Troodos from the plains until two days ago.

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE.

La Délégation Municipale s'est réunie hier après-midi sous la présidence de Schiess Pacha. Sur la demande des services techniques, elle a accordé une somme de 500 Livres pour la continuation du dallage des rues, portée au programme de l'année passée, dépense qui sera prélevée sur le crédit de 15,000 Livres approuvé par la Commission Municipale pour la confection des routes.

Elle a autorisé également une dépense de 400 Livres pour marquer les terrains de la Municipalité par des bornes, ainsi que les routes comme celle de Haggag Nouahieh récemment ouverte.

La Compagnie du Gaz ayant demandé d'établir de nouveaux transformateurs électriques dans différents quartiers de la ville, la Délégation, ayant de l'autoriser, a décidé de voter s'il n'y aurait pas moyen d'installer ces transformateurs sous terre, car ils deviennent trop nombreux et encombrant les rues. A cet effet, elle a renvoyé la demande de la Compagnie du Gaz à l'étude des services techniques.

Communication a été donnée d'un lotissement de terrains au Gabbari, soumis par la Gabbari Land Co., comportant l'alignement de divers rues d'une largeur de dix, vingt et trente mètres, après accord avec le Gouvernement. De l'avis favorable du Conseil du Tarzimi, la Délégation a approuvé les alignements proposés dans ce lotissement.

Les offres pour la fourniture de 10,000 mètres de bordure pour trottoirs ont été renvoyées aux services pour rapport.

Après avoir pris avis du Comité spécial désigné par la Commission Municipale pour l'examen des demandes aux postes de médecins à la Municipalité et statuant avec le dit Comité conformément au nouveau règlement intérieur, la Délégation a nommé aux postes de médecine Messieurs les Docteurs Charles Gaillardot, Maloucouste et Abdel Hamid Saleh.

Elle a nommé M. Pasquale de Van au poste de pharmacien chimiste.

Pour ce qui concerne les six autres postes de médecins pour le service de nuit, ils seront nommés, conformément au règlement, directement par le chef de l'Administration Municipale, agissant de postes inférieurs aux appointements de 14 livres par mois.

La séance a été levée à 7 heures 30 p.m.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Sir Vincent Corbett has arrived at Alexandria from Cairo.

The many friends in Egypt of Sir Auckland Colvin will be sorry to hear that he has lately been laid up with an attack of intercostal rheumatism. The last report from London, however, shows that he is progressing towards convalescence.

Abdulla Bey Sfer, chief of the Public Security Department, is going on leave for three months from Saturday's date.

Captain A. S. Nesbitt, 3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, has been selected for service with the Egyptian Army, and seconded in his own regiment whilst so employed. Captain Nesbitt has held a commission in the gilliant "Firms" since April, 1900, when he got his commission from the third Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, then embodied at Aldershot. He was adjutant of the 3rd Battalion, 1900-04, and got his captaincy whilst holding the appointment.

Lieutenant N. A. Orr-Ewing, Scots Guards, who joined the Egyptian Army four months ago, has been promoted captain. Captain Orr-Ewing got his captaincy at seven and a half years' service, his first commission having been obtained from the 4th Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in September, 1900. He joined the Guards at the front, and saw a good bit of trekking and campaigning in the operations of 1900-01, in Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, &c. (Queen's medal with two clasps).

The following transfer has been approved. To date 1-1-07.—El Kaimakan H. C. Potter Bay, Department of Works (Roads and Communications Section), to Assistant Director of Works (Roads and Communications Section), Sudan Government.

The following appointment has been approved. To date 24-5-07.—El Kaimakan H.G.A. Garsia Bey, n.o. Staff Officer Supplies, Sudan South, to be Assistant Director of Supplies.

Bimbashi Yelding, Assistant Director of the Northern Directorate of the Coast Guard Administration, is leaving Alexandria tomorrow on three months leave of absence.

The death has occurred at Florence of Commander Leonevallo Bey, an old resident in Egypt, who came to this country after the revolutionary movement of 1848 in Italy. The deceased was one of the first European journalists here and subsequently occupied the position of Director of the Press Bureau at the Ministry of the Interior. He was 81 years of age.

Mr. Wyatt, of the firm of Russell, Kerr and Wyatt, is arriving at Alexandria from London to-day and will stay here during the summer.

Constantine Cotta Bey, Secretary to the Council of Ministers, is leaving for Europe to-day.

Dr. Sarrouf, editor of "Al Mokattam," has left for England.

The departure of Hassan Effendi Awad, the Editor of "Al Minbar," for Europe leads a Coptic vernacular to make the following comments:—

The bosom friend of Mr. John Robertson, M. P., has left Alexandria on his way to London. Of course, he will speak to no human being in London without first consulting his friend, because the member for Newcastle absolutely refused to see faces in Egypt not recommended by his Egyptian mentor. Surely it is natural to predict that our impulsive compatriot will come back to Egypt as ignorant of the country he visited as Mr. Robertson was when he went back to England after his one-sided and queer tour of investigation in Egypt.

M. Leonida Photios, the well-known tenor, will shortly give a concert at San Stefano Casino, at which several well-known local amateurs will assist. Mr. Loukas, whose compositions are known to many, will also take part.

MINERAL WATERS.

We remind our readers that Spithia celebrated minerals are the best in Egypt. [ADVT.]

TELEGRAMS.

THE WINE CRISIS.

THE PREMIER'S VAGUENESS.

INSUBORDINATE REGIMENT DEPORTED.

PARIS, June 25.

M. Albert received an ovation at Narbonne and Angers where he communicated to the Committee M. Clemenceau's proposals to liberate the prisoners, withdraw the troops, and help viticulture if the agitators reverted to legal methods. The Committee, in view of the vagueness of the Premier's promises, decided to continue the agitation. (Reuter)

PARIS, June 25.

The insubordinate 17th Regiment was shipped to Tunis to-day. (Reuter)

GAP, June 25.

The mutinous troops of the 17th Infantry have been sent to Tunis. (Havas)

PARIS, June 25.

M. Clemenceau said, in an interview, that all was quiet in the South. (Havas)

C. B. AND THE LORDS.

MR. BALFOUR'S OPINION.

LONDON, June 25.

House of Commons. The debate on Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's resolution has been adjourned. Mr. Balfour said that the Government was determined to pick a quarrel with the Lords with a view to reviving its waning popularity. He predicted that an appeal to the country would be fatal to the Liberals. (Reuter)

THE MEDITERRANEAN ENTENTE.

GUARANTEE OF STATUS-QUO.

LONDON, June 25.

The Anglo-Spanish and Franco-Spanish agreements have been published. They take the form of a declaration of policy which is directed at the maintenance of the territorial status-quo in the Mediterranean and part of the Atlantic washing Europe and Africa. They express the firm determination to preserve intact all rights over their insular and maritime possessions. Should circumstances tend to alter the territorial status-quo in those regions the contracting Powers will communicate with a view to common action being taken. (Reuter)

TURKISH CUSTOMS OPERATIONS.

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFICULTY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.

The difficulty with the Porte regarding inspection of Customs operations has been settled. An increase of duties to 11% will come into force to-day. (Reuter)

TRIKALA INUNDED.

VISIT OF KING GEORGE.

ATHENS, June 25.

It is officially stated that 102 deaths have taken place owing to the floods at Trikala. 1000 houses have been destroyed; the King is proceeding to the scene. (Reuter)

ATHENS, June 25.

The King has gone to visit the inundated region of Trikala. (Havas)

CRUISER STRIKES A REEF.

NO DAMAGE APPARENT.

MELBOURNE, June 25.

The cruiser "Pyramus" struck a reef 150 miles from Cooktown. Lord Northcote and party were on board. All have been saved. (Later). The "Pyramus" is apparently undamaged, but two attempts to tow her off have failed. (Reuter)

TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH ENTER BORKOU.

TRIPOLI, June 25.

The French have entered Borkou. (Havas)

A LINER LOST.

91 SOULS PERISH.

VALPARAISO, June 25.

The liner "Santiago" has been lost off the Chilean coast. The only survivor is an officer. The vessel carried one passenger and 90 of a crew. (Reuter)

PEKIN TO PARIS.

ARRIVAL TO KIACHTA.

PEKING, June 25.

Motor Race Peking to Paris. Prince Borghese arrived at Kiachta first, during the evening of 23rd instant. (Reuter)

THE AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT.

WEISS-KIRCHNER ELECTED.

VIENNA, June 25.

M. Weiss-Kirchner has been elected president of the Reichsrath by 351 votes against 101 for M. Pernstorfer, Socialist. (Havas)

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, June 25.

The Chamber has decided to discuss the income tax on Monday. It has adjourned until Monday the bill for the councils of war. (H.)

PORTUGUESE REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

LISBON, June 25.

The government has ordered the closing of the republican clubs. (Reuter)

LISBON, June 25.

The Republican clubs have been closed by the police. (Havas)

SPORT AND PLAY.

CRICKET.

E. T. C. v. MR. DAWSON'S XI.

On Thursday 20th inst. Mr. Dawson's XI, for the second time this season played the E.T.C., resulting in a splendid victory for the latter, by 194 runs.

A. N. Prosser was in very good bowling form, taking 6 wickets for 29 runs. W. Hay was exceedingly unlucky, because, although bowling well, had four catches lost by different fielders.

For the batting, Prosser's name must come to the front again, for he was simply knocking them all over the place, finally being stamped by P. Cornish, after having made 149 runs.

H. G. Price, with his graceful way of playing knocked up a very valuable addition to the score of 55. Let us hope the E.T.C. will continue, as it has begun the season, as so far, we have not had to report a "loss."

Mr. Dawson's XI batted first. The following are the scores:—

A. P. Carver, b. Prosser...	13
K. Birley, b. Prosser...	9
S. J. Dawson, c. Shepherd, b. Prosser...	14
A. Mustard, b. Prosser...	9
R. B. McLean, b. Prosser...	0
E. L. Haselden, stpd. Price, b. Hay...	18
W. Lucas, run out...	8
P. Cornish, b. Hay...	9
J. Mellor, not out...	5
J. Angel, b. Hay...	0
W. Mace, b. Prosser...	1
Extras...	15
Total...	101

D. Muir, b. Dawson...	1
F. C. Steele, b. Dawson...	19
H. M. Hanley, b. Mustard...	4
W. J. Hay, b. Mustard...	0
A. N. Prosser, stpd. Cornish, b. Dawson...	149
H. G. Price, c. Mellor, b. Dawson...	55
A. C. Shepherd, not out...	21
J. H. Davies, b. Haselden...	4
E. Oakley, b. Haselden...	4
A. T. Coombes, c. Carver, b. Birley...	16
C. H. Haselden, run out...	1
Extras...	21
Total...	295

A. C. C. v. VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Played on Saturday last. This proved a very interesting and exciting match. The college team was composed of five masters and six boys. Their score, of 141, was chiefly made up by the united efforts of the master, A. Mustard, taking 41 as top score, but Verney and Curriel, of the boys also contributed useful innings. The Club holding was rather slack. To A. Mustard's bowling the A. C. C. wickets fell fast, only H. B. Carver, Mainprize and Price making any resistance. The College fielding was very good and keen, with the exception of McLean being dropped in the long field, which probably cost them the match as when the last wicket fell the club had only just won by 5 runs.

A. Morrison, b. H. B. Carver...	4
V. R. Mustard, b. Dawson...	23
A. E. Aubrey, c. Carver, b. Dawson...	20
A. Verney, c. Birley, b. Bailey...	9
A. Mustard, c. McLean, b. Dawson...	44
E. Harle, c. Price, b. Bailey...	0
A. G. Lias, b. Haselden...	12
M. Curriel, b. Dawson...	7
M. S. Yaghen, c. Birley, b. Dawson...	4
M. Abu el Ezz, b. W. H. B. Carver...	2
M. G. Dassumally, not out...	0
Extras...	16
Total...	141

W. Hay, b. Mustard...	5
K. P. Birley, b. Mustard...	0
R. E. Mainprize, c. and b. Aubrey...	19
H. P. Carver, c. and b. Verney...	4
H. Price, c. Morrison, b. Mustard...	12
E. N. Haselden, b. Mustard...	0
H. B. Carver, b. Mustard...	35
G. L. Bailey, b. Mustard...	19
R. B. McLean, not out...	20
E. W. S. Roll, b. Mustard...	0
S. J. Dawson, c. Mustard, b. Aubrey...	24
Extras...	8
Total...	146

Commercial and Financial Supplement

"Egyptian Gazette."

The Commercial and Financial Supplement of the "Egyptian Gazette" is published a midday every Saturday in time for the Austrian Lloyd's mail. The supplement contains exhaustive and important reviews of the cotton, cotton seed, and stock and share markets, with all the latest statistics up to the evening of the preceding day, complete tabular forms of the various market fluctuations, and the copies of the official telegrams of the Liverpool Cotton Association, etc., etc. Subscription for one year P.T. 100 (inclusive of postage in Egypt for abroad the postage is P.T. 10 extra). For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Egyptian Gazette."



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They can be seen at work any time on application to Mr. Peter McLaren, our permanent representative in Egypt, at Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, or to our Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., Boulac Engine Works, Cairo. Full information may also be obtained from Messrs. J. & H. McLAREN, Midland Engine Works, Leeds, England.



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FOURTEEN YEARS AFTER.

PINK PILLS CURED WHEN ALL OTHER REMEDIES HAD FAILED.

Signor Joseph Bacchelli, of Ponte Chiasso, Como, Italy, in a letter describing how he was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, terminates his letter with this important remark: "I was ill for fourteen years." It is certainly difficult to believe that a man, indifferent though he may be to pain, would wait fourteen years before seeking a remedy capable of curing ailments which made his life a misery. But it is only just to say that Signor Bacchelli did all he could to cure himself, but unfortunately, in spite of all the medicines he took, he was not able to find one which did him any good. But Pink Pills restored him to health.



"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," he writes, "have given me every satisfaction, as at present I am not tortured with the ailments which made me suffer so long. My only regret is that I did not take this wonderful medicine at the commencement of my illness. I began to suffer immediately after I contracted malarial fever, which left me in a very weak and bad state of health. I am certain that the malarial germs remained in my system, as I constantly suffered from headache, pains in the joints, giddiness, and neuralgia. In addition I lost my appetite, and I became unhealthily owing to weakness. But a course of Pink Pills restored me to health, and I cannot find words to express how much I am indebted to them. I feel quite rejuvenated. I wish to add that I was ill for fourteen years."

By not doing so he made a grave mistake. His ill state of health was owing to the bad condition of his blood. Pink Pills acted at once upon his blood, purified and strengthened it, and destroyed the cause of his illness. Thus Signor Bacchelli, after fourteen years of suffering, was surprised to find himself cured in a few days.

For all illnesses which result from impoverished blood or general weakness of the nervous system one should never hesitate to take Pink Pills. These ailments are numerous: anaemia, chlorosis, stomach troubles, weakness, rheumatism, being all caused by bad blood. Neurasthenia, springing, St. Vitus's dance and sciatia all result from a weak nervous system.

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THE ASSOUAN DAM.

THE NEW DANGER TO PHILE.

For the hundreds of miles from Cairo to Assouan the scenery of the Nile is somewhat monotonous. Hour by hour and day by day as one's boat makes its way southwards there is the same unvarying view—the yellowish white mud and walled villages along the river's edge, the fringe of palms, the green belt of fields now narrowed as the hills close in, now expanding into a level plain some miles broad, and, beyond, the reddish grey terraced hills of the desert, for the most part too low and too featureless to add dignity to the scene.

But when the region of the catenets is reached, and the Nile roars down between bold ridges and scattered islands, and fountains over half-sunken ledges, and the hills break into peak and precipice, one sees at last really beautiful river scenery. At the First Cataract the great dam of Assouan has utterly changed the landscape and made a wide spreading reservoir the chief feature of what was, a few years ago, a wild scene of rocks and rapids. But if one leaves the track of the tourist, there is many a beautiful bit of river scenery a little farther south on the seventy miles of catenets between Semeh and Dal, where the Nile breaks its way through the rugged wilderness of the Bahr el Hagar desert, spots seldom seen by the traveller row that the Sinar's railway has diverted the route from the old riverside caravan track.

The fame of Phile's beauty in old days came no doubt partly from the contrast between its wild surroundings, and this monotonous character of the sluggish river below the catenets. But there is another contrast that makes it a delight to the traveller who has any artistic insight. Massive, almost brutal, strength is the salient characteristic of the temples of the Lower Nile. But those of Phile were built under the Greek rulers of Egypt, and in later Roman imperial days, when the Greek was still the chief artist-craftsman of the land. Here the architect was not content to make mere Titanic bulk and strength the leading feature of his work, as in the towered gateways and pillared halls of Karnak. He brought to his task the Greek sense of balanced proportion and added a charm of detail, of which the earlier builders of Egypt had no idea.

But there is no need to dwell on the beauty of these Greek-Egyptian temples, with their wonderful setting of rock and river. The world acknowledged that the Phile of old days was the gem of the Nile, and when the construction of the Assouan dam was first proposed, and the plans showed a barrier of such height that the whole of Phile would be buried under the waters of the lake above it, there were protests from the artists and art lovers of every civilized land. In the front of the movement here in England was the late Sir Frederic Leighton, who went so far as to say that "any tampering with Phile would be a lasting blot on the British occupation of Egypt."

It was suggested that the dam might be placed a few miles higher up so as to close the gorge where the Nile runs between the cliffs of the pass of Kalashieh. But the engineers objected that there they could not get the secure foundation for their work afforded by the mass of syenitic granite through which the river cuts its way at Assouan. The protest of the art world was not, however, without result. The original proposal had been that the dam should be raised to the height of 118 metres (387 feet) above the low water level at the foot of the catenat. The engineers and promoters of the scheme consented to reduce this height to 106 metres (347 feet). With this modification, instead of the temples being drowned in the flood, the highest level of the reservoir would (they said) inundate only part of the island, and the artists were assured that the temples would be safe enough. Some enthusiasts for the project even protested that they would look all the more beautiful, standing in the midst of a lake level with their base. That the Egyptian Works Department was not quite so sure about the future of Phile is shown by the fact that before a stroke of work was done on the dam, an elaborate survey was made of the island, and a series of wonderful plans and large-scale photographs of every detail of the temples was prepared. This beautiful collection was presented to all the great libraries of the world, as a record for the future. There surely was a lurking feeling that Phile was in serious peril.

The chief danger arose from the fact that the island is not a solid granite crag, but a mass of huge boulders resting on the granite bed of the Nile below. The Ptolemies and the Romans built up massive retaining walls to hold it together, and the infiltration of Nile mud has supplied the soil for the palms that added to the beauty of the buildings. Moreover, the upper surface of the island is made groggy. And experts say that the strength of the whole composite mass must sooner or later be sapped by the action of the water that stands permanently so high around it. But the damage has been done already. For five months of the year, when the water level is highest, the great temple of Isis and the beautiful roofless unfinished temple known as the "Kiosk," or "Pharaoh's bed," are partly inundated, and when the water falls the lower part of their walls and pillars is covered with a filthy coating of green mud. The foundations are already injured, and here and there wooden props and shores have been put in—a further disfigurement. And now the engineers and the financiers have asked to be allowed to take back part of what they conceded a few years ago. They then cut 12 metres off their projected dam. The Government has now agreed to their adding half of this to the existing barrier. It is to be raised six metres, nearly twenty feet, and for a great part of the year Phile will be under

water, with only the upper part of its towered gateways rising from the surface of the reservoir.

The matter has been decided. Egypt wants more water, in order that the irrigated area may be extended and the revenue increased. There will be a gain of millions in return for the million and a half sterling that the additional work will cost. It is too late for protest. But it is too late for plea that something should yet be done to save the temples!

When the Assouan dam was first decided upon, several projects for the preservation of the architectural beauties of Phile were proposed. Dr. Wallis Budge, the Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities at the British Museum, has suggested that the buildings should be removed stone by stone, and rebuilt on one of the hills that look down on the river. The cost would be about £200,000, a trifling sum compared with the millions that Egypt gains by the reservoir. The chief objection is that placed thus on the mainland the buildings would lose all the added charm of their old position in the midst of the Nile. Another proposal was that they should be transferred to the neighbouring island of Bigha. But though I have no map by me that gives the levels I am inclined to think that Bigha will be permanently under water. A third plan, at once the best and the most daring, was that suggested by the late Sir Benjamin Baker, who gave his great authority for its feasibility. He said that the cost of about £200,000 the temples could be taken down, their foundations made good and raised above the highest water level, and then they could be rebuilt on the new platform thus provided.

Might not this suggestion be now considered? It would have been easier work a few years ago, and would probably be somewhat more costly now. The restored group of temples would not indeed be the old Phile, but standing on the raised site in the midst of the waters they would preserve most of its traditional beauty for future ages, and tell the men of those days that our own was not entirely one of vandal utilitarianism. But even from the utilitarian point of view the project is worth consideration. The land of the Nile draws some of its wealth from the annual influx of tourists, and the preservation of Phile would mean the retention of a valuable source of income for the Assouan district. Considering how freely money is spent in removing the remains of antiquity to distant museums, and the lavish cost of such operations as placing huge obelisks from Egypt in position on the Thames Embankment, in Central Park, New York, and in the Place de la Concorde, at Paris, the money could certainly be found for placing the temples of Phile some thirty or forty feet—or even more—above the level where they now stand. The engineers would have an additional inducement to do the work in the fact that if the temples were raised they might be allowed also to raise their dam, not half-way, but quite up to the level they first proposed, with an additional gain to the revenues of Egypt. (Hall's Gazette.)

THE NEW EGYPT.

THE NAVY, THE NILE AND THE MINISTRY.

By Sir Walter Merville, K.C.M.G.

"Britain's interests in Egypt are vital," was the closing phrase of my recent article headed "Egypt—the Nation's Trust," and my present purpose is to set forth some of the weighty considerations justifying the adjective vital, foremost among which is Egypt's politico-geographical position. Great Britain is above and before all a naval power, and without an up-to-date and thoroughly efficient navy, British commerce would be at the mercy of any bellicose rival. Does the Government sufficiently consider this when calmly cutting down the warship building programme? Through Egypt runs the Suez Canal, the international maritime highway connecting Europe with Asia, and to England the practical hold on this waterway of nations which the occupation of Egypt affords is of vastly greater importance than it would be to any Power other than the Mistress of India. A cursory glance at a world-map clearly demonstrates the value of Egypt as a strategic base, a base unrivalled while in the hands of a seafaring nation having interests and possessions (such as Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus) in the Mediterranean, besides vast dependencies in the Far East. And though our occupation of Egypt does not to-day, as it might have been held to do in earlier times, give us entire command of the Mediterranean, it does, assuredly, conduce effectually to the preservation in that Inland Sea of the balance of power. Our position in Egypt helps also materially to consolidate our Empire by completing the chain of strategic bases, and it must not be forgotten that this advantage tends to gain in importance as means of communication increase in rapidity.

Half-way Station.

In addition to being a most useful half-way station for our sea-borne commerce with the East, Egypt, from its unique position, naturally draws to her ports important direct and transit trade. Let us, therefore, very shortly consider Britain's commercial interests in that country. In round numbers we may place at £48,000,000 the total volume of Egypt's foreign trade—this total, as regards the value of exports and imports, being in 1906 almost equally divided—and it is sufficient for our present purpose to state that one half of the exports were taken by the United Kingdom and our Colonies, while a third of Egypt's imports came from various parts of the British Empire.

To this statement of facts need only be added that the Powers coming after us in Egypt's table of exports and imports were, in sporting parlance, "very bad seconds," and then enough has been said to clearly show that our paramount are our trade interests. As distinct from the volume of trade, and yet intimately connected with this phase of our stake in Egypt, is the question of invested capital, which, if one takes the trouble to study the list of British banks and limited liability companies, will be seen to reach a colossal sum even if the amount of the Egyptian Debt held in this country—certainly many millions—be left out of the calculation.

Inasmuch as the present and future prosperity of many of the British companies in Egypt depends to a large extent on the value of agricultural land, a little information on this point may be welcomed. I am understanding the case when I say that in the last seven years, lands in this category have doubled in value, and that this astonishing increase is not fictitious or speculative, but is due, almost entirely, to the improvements brought about by British administrators.

Cotton and Money.

Formerly the Egyptian farmer dare not risk sowing more than one third of his land with cotton—Egypt's staple and most remunerative crop—for he could never safely reckon on a sufficiency of summer water, but to-day improved irrigation justifies him in planting with cotton one half of his land, i.e., an average 30 per cent. greater than before. Then the more scientific farming taught him has resulted in a largely increased yield per acre: the land-tax has been reduced and more equitably assessed; a stubborn pest is being made against the cotton worm pest, while improved sanitation and greater general prosperity have accelerated the growth of the population and so increased the supply of field labour.

There is another reason—a reason of much greater import—why the maintenance of our way in Egypt is momentous, viz.:—That England and Egypt jointly own the Sudan, that vast, though but sparsely populated, territory stretching more than a thousand miles both in length and breadth, and over which, on land and water, the Union Jack floats side by side with the Khedive's flag.

The Power that holds the Sudan controls the sources of the Nile, the mighty fertiliser of Egypt; and it is perfectly plain to all but little Englishers that the Power possessing the Sudan would commit a suicidal act were she to cease to occupy Egypt.

Has not enough been said to bring home, even to the most apathetic, the vital nature of Britain's stake in Egypt? Have I not proved up to the hilt the contention that the great B.P., irrespective of party politics, must never allow his Majesty's Ministers to shilly-shally in their Egyptian policy? And will not every loyal Briton cast his vote against the Party who would willingly betray the trust Lord Cromer has bequeathed to the nation? ("Evening News")

THE ARAB HORSE IN AMERICA.

AN ARTIST'S HOBBY.

Homer Davenport, whose cartoons have largely formed the popular imagination of Trusts, and Tammany, and the Tiger, has gone back to an early love. Nowadays his pen in black and white sketches is busy with the horse. In a crusade against the tortures of the bearing rein, tight harness for unnatural effect, and short-cropped tails he is wielding an effective weapon against the cruelties of fashion. Artists may be allowed a hobby. Mr. Davenport's is the Arab horse. He looks for the development of the native American Mustang by a cross with the pure Arabian strain into an ideal American breed. He has the satisfaction of having established—after the lapse of fifty years—the second stud of Arab horses in the United States.

These were imported by himself last year, after a journey to the Arabian Desert. On the wooden walls of the one-story bungalow looking farm-house at Morris Plains, New Jersey, where Mr. Davenport has made his country abode, is scribbled a pencil inscription: "Oct. 7, 1906. Reached home with 27 head (17 stallions 10 mares), coming direct from the great Anzash tribe. It was the realisation of a boy's dream when I saw the Mangishi Shayed, the pride of all the Desert, enter these gates."

Fourteen years ago the Sultan of Turkey permitted several head of Arab horses and mares to be brought to the Chicago Exposition. Nine of these were burnt to death by their Syrian owners through a religious feud, the rest being dispersed among private purchasers. By diligent search Mr. Davenport has succeeded in acquiring and regathering in his stud all the surviving stock of the 1893 importation, with the exception of one mare, whose original purchaser still owns her.

THE JOURNEY TO THE DESERT

The destruction of authentic pedigrees, which in the eyes of Arabians would place them under a ban, determined Mr. Davenport to attempt the difficult task of obtaining from the pure desert stock pedigree animals whose lineage none could invalidate. An application to Washington through the President's personal support was remarkably and unexpectedly successful at Constantinople, and, armed with the Sultan's irade, Mr. Davenport and two friends accompanying him carried out their quest last summer.

"Several of the animals had been put to severe tests of endurance while we were in the desert," said Mr. Davenport to me, "and I was so convinced of the endurance and staying powers of the Arabian that the idea occurred

to me of having one of my horses which I had sent to Oregon ridden across the American Continent, more than 3,000 miles. When this was mentioned to President Roosevelt, he caught up the matter at once as affording an opportunity for making an army cavalry experimental ride, and through the War Department Lieutenant McCabe, of the 6th Cavalry, was sent to make the ride from Portland, Oregon, to New York. He will ride my Arabian stallion Nejdran, and have relays of army horses along the route. He will take comparative data of the horse's powers, condition, and food, and of the distances covered and halting-places, keeping careful records of his own weight. About 145 days has been estimated by a good horseman as the time it will take, but it may be much less.

"As to the endurance of the Arabian, I have a letter from Lord Roberts describing the life-long companionship of his favourite white charger, which bore him through the Afghan War and other campaigns, and died at the age of twenty-six, having had scarcely a day's ailment in his life. You may remember the horse was a conspicuous figure in the Jubilee Procession."

"I do not think that any one will doubt the purity of the Arab stock I brought from the desert. The tribesmen will not use any horse for breeding purposes unless the pedigree is duly authenticated by the seals of the Sheikh. Where the seal is lost, the horse is discarded, and is no longer reckoned to belong to the 'tehabi' class, the pure breeding stock."

(Hall's Gazette.)

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, June 13th.

Captain E.F. Ward, King's Royal Rifle Corps, adjutant of the Prince of Wales's Own Middlesex Rifles (Civil Service) has taken his retired pay, and left the army in which he spent the last fifteen years, and was adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, in India, 1902-05. He went through the South African War, 1899-1900, was present at the actions of Rietfontein, and Lombard Kop, which preceded the siege of Ladysmith, and subsequently participated in the defence of that town, including the desperate fight of the 6th January, in which the Greenjackets approved the ancient traditions of the old 60th. After the relief of the town, he was with the battalion in actions at Laing's Nek (Queen's medal with three clasps).

Lieutenant C. P. Heywood, Coldstream Guards, on vacating the adjutancy of the 2nd Battalion, Aldershot, has been succeeded by Lieutenant G. H. Brown of the same battalion. Lieutenant Brown has spent seven and a half years in the Coldstreamers, and wears the Queen's medal with three clasps for the Cape Colony operations of 1901-02.

Mr. Haldane's proposed amalgamation of the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers into a territorial army is meeting with scant approval amongst the men of the two latter forces. Hundreds are refusing to re-engage lest they should be "let in" for the new force, and any who are re-engaging are doing so on the explicit assurance that they will be only liable to service on their present engagements. Mr. Haldane has decided to allow the Yeomanry to re-engage on their present rates of pay till the end of the training of 1910, by which time the scheme will have retired to a well earned obscurity.

In the new Territorial which is to be formed and which will be so formed—and which will be to form for a good while to come, according to all accounts—every encouragement is to be given to men in the ranks who are ambitious of holding commissions in it.

Captain M. F. Kerr has been appointed to the command of the battleship Implacable on the Mediterranean Station, in succession to Captain G. E. Pater, M.V.O., whose command expires on the 17th inst. The new skipper of the Implacable is a salt of 30 years naval experience, and a member of that well known fighting Scottish family of which the Marquis of Lothian is the chief. Captain Kerr entered the naval service in July, 1871, was promoted lieutenant in 1886, commander in 1898, and captain in January, 1903. He was a midshipman in the Inconstant during the Egyptian War, 1882 (medal, and Khedive's star), and he holds the R.H.S. medal for saving the life of midshipman John Taylor, of the Minotaur off Spitzhead, by rescuing him from drowning in eighty four feet of water. He was latterly in command of the cruiser Drake, the fastest cruiser afloat, and ex flagships of Prince Louis of Battenberg.

Although the statement that Prince Louis of Battenberg is to succeed Sir C.C. Drury in the command of the Mediterranean Fleet, still lacks official confirmation, it is believed that the appointment is as good as if it had been gazetted.

Next month large drafts of naval ratings will leave Portsmouth by the cruiser Crescent, Captain Napier, to join the cruisers of the China and Australian Squadron. The Crescent will proceed in the first instance to Singapore.

In connection with the proposed appointment of a Commander-in-Chief of the land forces in the Mediterranean garrisons and Egypt, the Army Council has under consideration the question of where his headquarters will be located, and this is a question in which much difference of opinion exists in service circles. Malta is the most central point, being practically half ways between Gibraltar

and Egypt. But it is pointed out that it is too circumscribed and isolated, and the presence of the Commander-in-Chief would more or less overshadow the commander of the troops in Malta. Egypt is therefore looked upon as the more suitable place, for it could be made the headquarters of a division which would form a connecting link between England, Gibraltar, Malta and India. In event of war in India, or its borders, an Egyptian division would come in handy.

The battleship Prince of Wales, Captain W.B. Fawcener, has done well in the heavy gunlayer's tests of the Mediterranean Fleet, making eight hits out of 15 rounds from her 12 inch guns, and 90 hits out of 94 rounds from her 6 inch quickfiring.

In the future full dress frocks issued to colour sergeants of infantry and rifle battalions abroad, will bear a colour badge on the arm in lieu of the crown now worn.

The King has approved the following instructions regarding the wearing of those foreign decorations which are permitted to be worn upon certain occasions only:—The decoration will be worn—(when in full dress, on the occasions specified in the letter of authority:—(2) in miniature when in evening dress under similar conditions. The ribbon will not be worn without the decoration. A foreign medal, the wearing of which has been sanctioned by His Majesty, or its ribbon, will be worn in all orders of the dress in the same manner as British medals. These decisions will eventually be embodied in the Dress Regulations.

Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday 25th June, 1907.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Cairo time).

FROM	MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT	
	The Company's Office	Postal Telegraph Office
	H. M.	H. M.
London	31	33
Liverpool	33	37
Manchester	32	—
Glasgow	37	36
Other Provincial Offices	—	1

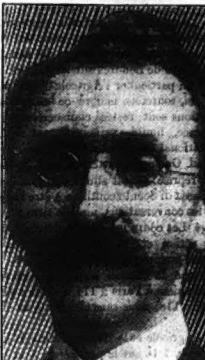
For special directions everyone would read "The Life of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Pen-rum is for sale by all chemists and druggists.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

E. DEL MAR.

STOMACH INDIGESTION.

Pen-rum Strikes at the Root of the Trouble.



MR. S. J. MASSEY.

Mr. S. J. Massey, formerly a resident of Toronto, and a well-known business man, writes from St. Guy Street, Montreal, Quebec:

"I wish to testify to the good results I have derived from the use of Pen-rum. Having been troubled for several years with catarrh of the head, I decided to give Pen-rum a fair trial and I can truly say I have received great benefit from its use."

"It evidently strikes at the very root of the trouble and good results are soon noticeable."

"I have also found Pen-rum a very valuable remedy for stomach trouble and indigestion."

"I have no hesitancy whatever in recommending Pen-rum as a reliable cathartic remedy."

"There are several kinds of indigestion. The trouble may be due to sluggishness of the liver, derangements of the bowels, enlargement of the pancreas, or it may be due to the stomach itself."

"In nearly all cases of stomach indigestion catarrh is the cause. The only permanent cure is to remove the catarrh. Pen-rum has become well-known in the world over as a remedy in such cases."

"For special directions everyone would read 'The Life of Life,' a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Pen-rum is for sale by all chemists and druggists."

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

E. DEL MAR.

FUSSELL'S
PURE
CREAM & MILKS
THE FAVOURITES ALL OVER THE WORLD
NINE GOLD MEDALS

FUSSELL & CO., LTD.,
LONDON AND NORWICH.

"INSIST ON FUSSELL'S"

Keep your Labels to get a GOLD WATCH FREE

Société Anonyme des Eaux du Caire

Etat comparatif des Recettes et des Dépenses

DU 1er JANVIER AU 31 M I 1907-1906

RECETTES	Mois de Mai		Mois de Mai		Total au 31		Total au 31		Différence en 1907	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	en plus	en moins
Fournit d'eau aux particuliers...	8,45	7,62	40,851	36,3-9	396	—	—	—	—	—
" au Gouvernement	6,438	2,611	11,916	10,294	16 2	—	—	—	—	—
" aux Borne gr-tui es	115	123	425	488	—	63	—	—	—	—
" aux Borne-fontaines	3,84	2,9-8	12,8-9	10,804	1485	—	—	—	—	—
Recettes diverses	246	370	1,747	1,285	46	—	—	—	—	—
Etablissement de Zeiton	568	626	1,8 9	1,492	397	—	—	—	—	—
" d'Assiout	410	390	1,827	1,724	86	—	—	—	—	—
Total des recettes	16,311	14,551	70,444	62,494	8913	63	—	—	—	—
Augmentation de recettes en 1907	7,890									—
DEPENSES	Mois de Mai		Mois de Mai		Total au 31		Total au 31		Différence en 1907	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	en plus	en moins
Dépenses ordinaires	4,899	4,112	20,165	16,771	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dépenses extraordinaires	70	4	661	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total des dépenses	4,969	4,116	20,819	16,796	—	—	—	—	—	—
Augment. de Dépenses en 1907	4023									—
Résultat en faveur de 1907	L.E. 3927									—

N.B.— Les dépenses de 1er établissement du 1er janvier au 31 Mai 1907 s'élevaient à L.E. 13,659, savoir: Canalisation L.E. 2,727.— Construction nouveaux bâtiments à Rod el-Farag L.E. 6.— Nouvelle installation pour distribution d'eau des puits à Rod el-Farag L.E. 2,727.— Canalisation à Matruh L.E. 4,661 et divers L.E. 639.

Le Caire le 25 Juin 1907

Le Directeur p.i.

L. GALVIN.

50,643

ARRIVAGES A MINET-EL-BASSAL

du mois de Juin 1906					Poids
Du	Coton	Graines de coton	Fut. Ard.	Fut. Ard.	725
1, 2/8	3	888	87	87	574
3, 4	128	868	87	87	2,177
5, 6	8	87	87	87	502
7, 8	79	845	87	87	702
9, 10	137	982	87	87	410
11, 12	36	67	87	87	480
13, 14	36	67	87	87	87
15, 16	46	311	87	87	1,566
17, 18	52	314	87	87	57
19, 20	72	490	87	87	146
21, 22	14	134	87	87	938
23, 24	263	534	87	87	1,380
25, 26	72	490	87	87	422
27, 28	72	490	87	87	16
29, 30	72	490	87	87	356
31	72	490	87	87	909

N.B.—Cettaliste est relevé des Registres de l'Alexandria General Produce Association, nous la publions afin qu'on puisse la comparer avec les arrivages de mois de juin 1907.

Direction Generale des DOUANES EGYPTIENNES

Tarif D'Exportation pour le mois de Juin 1907

DESIGNATION	Unité	Prix du march.	Prix du march.
L.E. M.			
Coton	...	3	375
Graines de Coton	...	0	810
Graines de Coton	...	0	275
Ris Soudi et Babra	...	1	050
Paves Soudi et Babra	...	1	050
Lentilles	...	1	500
Mais	...	0	725
Orges	...	1	500
Pois chiches	...	1	200
Pois pois	...	1	400
Ris (avec emb.)	...	2	300
Ris en paille	...	0	6
Ris brut	...	0	7
Farine No. 1 & 2 (80 c)	...	0	900
Stour blanc (en pains)	...	0	500
" (grand stour)	...	0	500
" (en poudre) No. 1	...	0	400
" rouge (Farfouch) en pains	...	0	240
" en poudre	...	0	250
Coucou Aftit et four	...	0	220
Turquie	...	0	220

SUCRES

Visite Supply	1907	1906
Angleterre	129,500	175,150
France	521,970	608,700
Allemagne	554,960	830,600
Hambourg	123,300	164,700
Autriche	439,840	473,740
Hollande	25,660	59,300
Belgique	143,230	161,150
Total	2,108,360	2,473,420
Etats-Unis	420,000	344,420
Cuba	300,000	287,000
Sauv. Voies	8,300	...
Conte Tonnes	2,563,660	pour 1906
Conte	2,766,090	pour 1907
Conte	2,971,400	pour 1903

ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

Les différences de prix pour livraison sur Cote de coton Juin ont été fixées comme suit :
BROWN
Entre Good Fair et P. G. F. ... P.T. 15 -
Fully Good Fair et Good ... 20 -
HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM
Entre Good Fair et P. G. F. ... P.T. 10 -
Fully Good Fair et Good ... 15 -
Les cotons Haute-Egypte sont livrables contre les contrats J. ou, moyennant la bonification de P.T. 12 par centier, plus la pénalité de P.T. 7.

GRAINES DE COTON

Prix de disponible du 15 au 21 juin	HAUTE-EGYPTE	Mit. Egypte
P.T. 83 1/2	P.T. 84 1/2	P.T. 84 1/2
16	83	84
17	83	84
18	83	84
19	83	84
20	83	84
21	83	84

THE TOCCOS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES. CAIRO. — NICOLAS D. TOCCOS. — ALEXANDRIA.

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COALS

Current prices per ton free on wagon.				
CLASSE	Qualité	Prix	Qualité	Prix
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	27/	27/	27/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	26/	26/	26/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	25/	25/	25/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	24/	24/	24/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	23/	23/	23/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	22/	22/	22/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	21/	21/	21/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	20/	20/	20/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	19/	19/	19/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	18/	18/	18/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	17/	17/	17/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	16/	16/	16/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	15/	15/	15/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	14/	14/	14/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	13/	13/	13/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	12/	12/	12/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	11/	11/	11/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	10/	10/	10/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	9/	9/	9/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	8/	8/	8/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	7/	7/	7/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	6/	6/	6/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	5/	5/	5/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	4/	4/	4/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	3/	3/	3/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	2/	2/	2/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	1/	1/	1/
NEWCASTLE	Best quality	0/	0/	0/

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIER EN MARCHANDISES

Le comité de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises a fixé, comme suit, pour ce jour, le prix de compensation ordinaires :

Cotons F.G.F.Br.	Tal. 19 15/16
Novembre	20 1/16
Janvier	21 1/4
Mars	22 1/4
Juillet	20 1/16

Graines de coton. Nov.-Dés. Janv. P.T. 73 -

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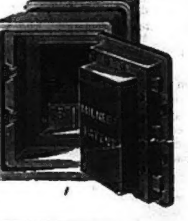
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